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ST. AUSTELL WITH FOWEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

year 1970

J. McGovern
Medical Officer of Health

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ST. AUSTELL WITH FOWEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE

1 9 7 0

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VICE-CHAIRMAN

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Alderman J.C.Wakeford (ex officio)

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P.S.Varcoe

A.L.Tucker

H.C.Williams

Mrs.M.Williams

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the St. Austell with Fowey Borough Council

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough of St. Austell with Fowey for the year 1970.

In the light of the statistics one can assume that the Borough is a normally healthy place in which to reside. The birth and death rates adjusted for average populations are marginally above the national figures while the deaths of infants under one year are marginally lower than the figure for England and Wales.

Infectious Diseases are conspicuous by their comparative absence, only measles showing the usual biennial increase and this increase being lower than previously. This absence of notifiable disease is the biggest tribute to the efficacy of the extensive immunisation procedures carried out throughout childhood. The prophylactic measures carried out against measles are of fairly recent origin and it is anticipated that this disease will soon be as rare as the other infections.

The fact that in 1969 four people died in motor vehicle accidents while in 1970 five people died of this cause as against deaths due to lung cancer of eighteen and sixteen in number in the same years gives strong reasons for the extension of health education campaigns against cigarette smoking. The great publicity given to road accident deaths is undoubtedly justified, so how much more is action to keep ever present the danger of cigarette smoking. The picture of human beings puffing their deadly little cigarettes reminds one irresistably of the lemmings rushing to the sea to their doom.

The bias of the population is towards an older society, with the result that the personal health and welfare problems of this age group make demands on the services available, e.g. bone injuries due to accidents in the home are a common cause of disability and even death, as can be seen in the causes of death, where home accident deaths are considerably in excess of road accident deaths.

The projected opening of a Family Planning Clinic in Newquay early in 1971 will, it is hoped, relieve some of the pressures on the clinics held at Moorland Road, St. Austell, although such is the ever increasing demand for Family Planning help that there will be no diminution in the number of clinics and further clinic times may indeed be needed in the near future.

The Cervical Cytology (Smear) clinics were well attended, all available sessions being taken up. The waiting list has been kept small with a consequent short waiting time for applicants. This service has been of great value in the prevention of much illness due to pelvic diseases as a result of early diagnosis of complaints.

At the end of the year a Social Services Director was appointed by the Cornwall County Council and the Health and Welfare Department was scheduled to split into two separate entities on 1st April 1971. The new Social Services Department will include the Children's Department in addition to the already existing Welfare Services. The Welfare Services in the County had developed steadily over the years and the new department will be able to get off to a flying start. Unfortunately the enlargement of staff has posed problems of accommodation locally and unless the Moorland Road premises can be enlarged a physical split of Health and Social Services appears inevitable. The danger of a physical separation is the loss of communication which must follow the loss of the day to day personal contact. The Minister of Health and Social Security has stressed the need for close co-operation between the two departments and it is hoped that the previous co-operation which has existed in this area will not be lost.

The Sanitary circumstances of the Borough are reported on in some detail in this report by the Chief Public Health Inspector. The Council has been alive to its responsibilities to improve the living standards of the community, both by the prevention of pollution to the environment and by improving the housing standards. The local industry of China Clay working presents problems of atmospheric pollution due to dust emission and the deposit of solid matter on beaches. The firms involved in the industry have been actively engaged on preventive measures throughout the year.

Sewage disposal, an evergrowing problem in this age, has progressed steadily and the works at Menagwins taking in London Apprentice was nearing completion by the end of the year. A further sewerage scheme was progressing to accommodate the development at Boldventure.

The Consultants were also engaged in the preparation of the Fowey Sewerage Scheme, a much needed one for this popular holiday resort, while the urgent problems of Mevagissey were the subject of activity during the year. Bugle and Rescorla sewerage schemes were also being investigated at the same time.

In general the year was one of progress in the town with the Council showing a constant awareness in matters affecting the health of the public.

I wish to thank my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation and most especially the members of the Public Health Department for their unfailing support.

I should also like to thank the Public Health Committee for their courtesy and interest at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant

J. McGOVERN

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	21,353
Population	29,830
Number of inhabited houses	12,020
Rateable Value	£1,252,205
Product of Penny Rate	£4,800

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	227	237	464
Legitimate	198	210	408
Illegitimate	29	27	56

<u>Live Birth Rates</u>	<u>St.Austell with Fowey</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
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Live Births per 1,000		
Population (crude rate)	15.6	
Adjusted rate	17.6	16.0
Ratio of Rate to National Rate	1.1	1.00
Percentage Illegitimate Births	12	8

<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Total	4	6
Legitimate	4	5
Illegitimate	-	1

<u>Live and Stillbirths</u>	231	243	Total 474
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<u>Deaths of Infants</u>	<u>Total</u>
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<u>Under 1 year</u>	5	2	7
Legitimate	5	1	6
Illegitimate	-	1	1
<u>Under 4 weeks</u>	2	2	4
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1
<u>Under 1 week</u>	2	2	4
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Infant Mortality RateSt.Austell
with Fowey.England
and Wales.

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births

15

13

Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000
Legitimate Live Births

15

17

Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000
Illegitimate Live Births

18

26

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live Births

9

12

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births

9

11

Peri-natal Mortality RateStillbirths and deaths under 1 week per
1,000 live and stillbirths

30

23

Stillbirth Rate

Stillbirths per 1,000 live and stillbirth

21

13

Deaths - All Ages

Males 249

Females 242

Total 491

Death RateSt.Austell
with Fowey.England
and Wales.

Deaths per 1,000 population (Crude rate)

16.5

Adjusted Rate

12.5

11.7

Ratio of adjusted Rate to National Rate

1.07

1.00

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following lists the causes of death.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	3	-	3
2. Other Tuberculosis	1	-	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm -- Buccal cavity etc.	1	-	1
4. " " - Oesophagus	1	5	6
5. " " - Stomach	6	11	17
6. " " - Intestine	1	3	4
7. " " - Lung and bronchus	11	5	16
8. " " - Breast	-	12	12
9. " " - Uterus	-	3	3
10. " " - Prostate	3	-	3
11. Leukaemia	1	2	3
12. Other malignant neoplasms	7	12	19
13. Diabetes Mellitus	1	2	3
14. Avitaminosis, etc.	-	1	1
15. Other diseases of blood, etc.	1	1	2
16. Multiple Sclerosis	-	1	1
17. Other diseases of nervous system	-	1	1
18. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	1	4
19. Hypertensive disease	4	2	6
20. Ischaemic heart disease	98	67	165
21. Other forms of heart disease	5	11	16
22. Cerebrovascular disease	33	45	78
23. Other diseases of circulatory system	9	8	17
24. Influenza	2	5	7
25. Pneumonia	9	14	23
26. Bronchitis and emphysema	16	-	16
27. Asthma	-	2	2
28. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
29. Peptic ulcer	3	-	3
30. Appendicitis	1	-	1
31. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	1	2
32. Other diseases of digestive system	2	1	3
33. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
34. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
35. Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	1	2
36. Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	-	1	1
37. Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	2	-	2
38. Congenital anomalies	3	1	4
39. Birth Injury, difficult labour etc.	-	1	1
40. Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1	2
41. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	3	6	9
42. Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
43. All other accidents	4	11	15
44. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	1	2
45. All other external causes	1	1	2

All Causes

249

242

491

It will be seen that deaths caused by ischaemic heart disease and cancers account for a very high proportion of the deaths. It has already been noted that deaths by lung cancer are caused by smoking and it must be stressed that cigarette smoking is a major cause of ischaemic heart disease which frequently occurs at an earlier age group than other forms of heart disease. The three deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis occurred in the upper age bracket - one hopes that deaths from this disease will soon cease.

The following gives the distribution of deaths over age groups.

Age group at death	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks	2	2
4 weeks and under one year	3	-
1 - 4 years	-	1
5 - 14 years	1	2
15 - 24 years	1	-
25 - 34 years	3	1
35 - 44 years	8	2
45 - 54 years	17	3
55 - 64 years	30	24
65 - 74 years	94	61
75 and over	90	141

57% of the deaths in women occurred in the over 75 age group as compared with 36% of the male deaths. The infant deaths were due to usual causes in the congenital anomalies and prematurity.

SECTION A

Area - (in acres)

21,358

The Borough of St. Austell with Fowey is the centre of the China Clay Industry, which apart from tourism, is the biggest single industry in the County. In spite of this, St. Austell is a recognised holiday centre, with St. Austell Bay housing such notable resorts as Fowey at one end and Mevagissey at the other. The bland climate associated with Cornwall attracts many retired people who wish to spend the evening of their lives away from more austere parts of the Country.

The emphasis given by the Council to attracting light clean industries is far sighted in that the drain of the young may be halted while the amenities of the Area will not be destroyed.

The average rainfall of the district is about 46 inches and the average temperatures slightly over 50 degrees F.

SECTION B

GENERAL DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. Medical Officer of Health

J.McGovern, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

Area Health Office,
Moorland Road,
St.Austell.
Telephone -
St.Austell 2206.

2. Chief Public Health Inspector

L.H.Sturtridge, F.R.S.E., M.A.P.H.I., M.D.I.P.H.E.,
Cert. Meat & Food Inspector.

3. Additional Public Health Inspectors

C.F.Quantrell, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.D.S.E., Dip. Meat & Food Inspector.

M.J.Abrams, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. Meat & Food Inspector.

P.R.Johns, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. Meat & Food Inspector.

J.L.Smith, Trainee Public Health Inspector.

4. Clerical Staff

Mrs. M. Day.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These were available at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Cornwall Infirmary, or City Hospital, Truro. A very strong bond has been established between the laboratory and the District Council Health Department, with the result that all sorts of extra investigations can be jointly embarked upon with enthusiasm by both parties.

SERVICES

The services provided by the Local Health Authority ^{mainly} ~~mainly~~ the Cornwall County Council are usually referred to as personal services, while the services provided by the Borough Council are called environmental services. The two together add up to a fairly extensive cover and give a wide measure of protection and aid at vital periods of life. Since the scope of the personal services may not be realised by all Councillors the following list will be illuminating. The County Council Services include home nursing, home midwifery and Health Visiting, Maternity and Child Welfare, vaccination and immunisation, school health and child guidance,

prevention of illness, care and after care, home help, welfare and mental welfare, dental care and cervical cytology. The County Council provides the cost of certain treatments carried out by the Family Planning Association.

The orientation of the personal services to meet a new outlook in patient care continued during the year.

The health visiting, nursing and midwifery attachment of General Practitioners has resulted in the formation of integrated teams geared to providing a wider family service for the whole family. The ability to meet and discuss family illness associated with family background, social circumstances and environmental surroundings has already resulted in a wider concept of family health. It can be truly said that no one can be ill in isolation, and the more this is realised the better will be the manner of viewing and treating the patients. One result already observed is the greater participation of practice units in immunisation procedures with an even greater percentage of children immunised than the previous excellent figures. A further result of the team system of treatment is the extra utilisation of the midwives in the role of district nurses, with the increasing tendency for confinements to be carried out in hospital.

The realisation of the need to spread the gospel of health by means of more up to date presentation has caused the County to supply the health visitor and the medical staff with more film strips and more films of an up to date nature, and not simply to rely on the flannelgraphs and trite aphorisms of yester year.

The services to the young and to the old are increasing and it is hoped that the separation of health and welfare will not be so wide that the patients suffer in the ultimate.

The environmental services carried out by the Borough Health Department covers an important field being concerned in all those factors of living, e.g. breathing, eating, drinking and shelter. The Chief Public Health Inspector has detailed the many visits carried out by the Inspectors. The mere figures however, give no indication of the patient teaching associated with many visits when the lessons of good hygiene and good healthy living are taught.

It is only right to pay tribute, at this stage, to the many voluntary workers who give of their time and energy freely to relieve hardship and suffering in the community. It would be invidious to single out any organisation for special mention when there are so many good people helping. However, our thanks are due to them.

The following list of clinics gives some idea of the work carried out at Moorland Road Clinic.

Child Welfare	{ Charlestown - Parish Church Hall.	4th Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.
	{ Bethel - Methodist Church Hall.	2nd Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.
	{ St.Austell - Moorland Road Clinic.	1st & 3rd Wed. 2 - 4 p.m.
	{ Fowey - Parish Church Hall.	4th Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.
Ante-natal	St.Austell Maternity Unit	Wednesday mornings.
Orthopaedic	St.Austell Moorland Road	Tuesday mornings.
Tuberculosis	St.Austell Hospital (Health Visitor Attends)	Monday afternoons.
Dental	St.Austell Moorland Road	Daily
Opthalmic	St.Austell Moorland Road	Tuesdays, by appointment.
Hearing Assessment Clinic	St.Austell Moorland Road	By arrangement.
Psychiatric	St. Austell Moorland Road	Monday mornings. Friday afternoons.
Child Guidance	St.Austell Moorland Road	Thursday all day.
Speech Therapy	St.Austell Moorland Road	Wednesday & Friday.
Mothercraft	St.Austell Moorland Road	Tuesday afternoons.
Family planning	St.Austell Moorland Road	1st, 2nd Monday each month, 2.30 - 4.0 p.m. 3rd, 4th Fridays 6.30 - 8.0 p.m. Last Monday each month 2.30 - 4.0 p.m.
Smear Test	St.Austell Moorland Road	By appointment

Hospitals

The St. Austell District Hospital and the Fowey Hospital provide medical and surgical beds, although there is no resident medical staff. The Penrice Maternity Hospital has now been joined by the Penrice Geriatric Hospital.

Clinics held at the St. Austell Hospital are:-

General Medical and Surgical	Daily
Orthopaedic	Monday mornings
Venereal Diseases	Tuesday afternoons
Tuberculosis	Monday afternoons
Skin Diseases	Thursday mornings

SECTION C

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

WATER

Almost all the houses in the Borough have a piped water supply which is provided mainly by the North and Mid Cornwall Water Board. This supply is not plumbo-solvent and has proved to be bacteriologically pure. Over 400 samples were taken during the year, more than half of these by Public Health Inspectors of this Borough.

The relationship between the Water Board and the Health Department is excellent and all developments likely to affect water supplies result in co-operative action. Copies of all water samples taken by the Water Board are forwarded to the Medical Officer, and similarly all information helpful to the Board is passed to it by the Health Department.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I have made reference to this in my preamble and no further comment is necessary.

PUBLIC CLEANSING Refuse Collection

This service which is under the Control of the Surveyor, always in the eyes of the Public remains a Public Health matter. The need for further tipping space was becoming urgent by the end of 1970, fortunately the St. Austell Rural District Council were advantageously placed in having extensive tipping space, which it was hoped could be shared by the Borough. It is realized nowadays that refuse disposal is now not a parochial affair but must be viewed in a wider context. With land available the method of controlled tipping is still the cheapest and probably the best in that land is constantly being reclaimed. However, if sites for tipping cease to become available the other methods of dealing with rubbish must be considered.

FOOD HYGIENE

Cornwall being a tourist centre incurs the penalties associated with the sudden upsurge in population and the consequent equally sudden rise in the sale of food, both in the form of meals and pre-cooked foods for immediate consumption and otherwise. By far the greatest danger to health from food lies in the transmission of disease to already cooked foods such as cooked hams etc. Foods such as pasties, pies, hams etc., provide a good medium for the growth of germs, and therefore the necessity for cleanliness in handling these foods at all stages must be stressed. The need to keep the foods at a cool enough temperature to prevent growth of organisms is of equal importance.

MILK

Milk sampling is the prerogative of the County Council but all results of herd testing and milk sampling both retail and wholesale are passed to the District Medical Officer of Health, and any deviations from normal become a matter for the District Council through the Medical Officer of Health such as the presence of brucella infection in milk etc.

The policy of constant supervision of food premises was maintained.

SECTION D

Prevalence of and control over Infectious and other Diseases.

The following notifications of infectious diseases were received:-

Measles	61
Tuberculosis	
Pulmonary	4

IMMUNISATION

A programme of immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Polio, Smallpox, Measles and Rubella was carried out during the year in a routine similar to previous years. These measures cover the period from infancy to school leaving.

A good percentage of children are protected above 80% for all except smallpox and measles, of which latter prophylactic there was a temporary delay in supplies.

TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of cases in the register at the 31st December, 1970, was as follows:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Male	51	5
Female	28	15

Regular visiting of cases is carried out and examination of contacts of new cases and existing cases occurs at regular intervals. Prophylactic measures have been taken by offering B.C.G. vaccination to school children over a period of years. This vaccination provides protection against the disease during a period of life when the subject is vulnerable. When first started in Cornwall the selected age group was the school leaving group but as time passed the selection has gradually moved to the eleven year old children. In 1970 following preliminary testing of 963 children in the selected age group, 826 received B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis. Many of the children not receiving B.C.G. had already obtained protection by previous B.C.G. vaccination as contacts.

The mass radiography unit pays a regular fortnightly visit to the Health Area Office, Moorland Road, St. Austell, to provide a chest Xray service. All General Practitioners are notified of dates and times. Firms wishing to avail themselves of the service for staffs should contact the Health Area Office, since the unit is only open for 1 hour and numbers have to be limited to the capacity of the unit.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the St.Austell with Fowey Borough Council

I have pleasure in presenting the third Annual Report for the period ending on the 31st December, 1970.

Since the formation of the Department of the Environment in 1970 pollution of the environment has been given much publicity and the number of complaints of pollution of the atmosphere, of indiscriminate tipping of refuse and of noise have considerably increased. However meat inspection and housing have again occupied a large proportion of the Inspectors' time and a total of 6,165 visits were made to various premises in the district in order to carry out duties under the Acts.

The principal items of the report are set out in classified order as follows -

1. MEAT INSPECTION

The slaughter of animals for human consumption was carried out in three licensed Slaughterhouses in the district, one slaughterhouse having closed during the year. Every animal was subjected to a detailed post-mortem inspection and any diseased carcase or organ condemned - thus 1,076 visits were made to inspect the 14,191 animals slaughtered and as a result 15 tons, 12 cwts 27 lbs of meat and offal were condemned as being unfit for human consumption. Table 2 on page 25 summarises the results of meat inspection within the area.

Tuberculosis

It is gratifying to report that for the first time there were no cases of tuberculosis in cattle inspected and of the 6,325 pigs slaughtered and inspected only 0.9% were affected with localised tuberculosis resulting in 5 cwts 37 lbs of meat and offal being condemned.

Cysticercus Bovis

Cysticercus Bovis, the cystic stage of the human tapeworm was found in 2 cows and 19 other cattle, showing a slight decrease on the previous year. As in previous years the history of each animal affected was investigated and the farmer concerned notified.

2. UNSOUND FOOD

In order to protect the consumer the Public Health Inspectors carry out their routine work of checking foodstuffs and visiting food establishments. Under the Food & Drugs Acts the Public Health Inspector as the 'authorised' officer of his local authority is given legal power

of entry at all reasonable times and he must assume responsibility for the protection of the consumers' interests so as to prevent the sale of infected, unsound or unwholesome food. The sale of frozen foods is on the increase and when display and deep-freeze cabinets break down as they frequently do, the Inspector has to make a decision about the suitability of the food for human consumption. The general principle adopted is that in cases of doubt food is rejected rather than having the community placed at risk.

The following foodstuffs, which were found to be unfit for human consumption, were surrendered for condemnation and disposal:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts</u>	<u>lbs</u>
Meat from retail shops	1	4	66
Canned Meat	--	10	18
Other foods	2	13	198
TOTAL	4	8	80

3. ICE-CREAM

There were 12 ice-cream manufacturers and 190 premises retailing ice-cream in the district. Samples of soft and hard ice-cream were collected from manufacturers and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Truro for testing in accordance with the Ministry's Testing and Advisory scheme.

4. FOOD HYGIENE

In promoting satisfactory standards of hygiene in the handling of food the Public Health Inspector must rely to a considerable extent on his powers of explanation and persuasion to secure the willing co-operation of management and workers. 334 visits were thus made to food premises within the area which are subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations. Details of food premises grouped under their various heads are set out in Table 3 on page 26 .

5. CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

31 licences in respect of 90 seasonal and 124 residential caravans were granted during the year under review.

Part 11 of the Caravan Sites Act 1968, which came into force in April 1970, required County Councils to provide caravan sites for gypsies and persons having a nomadic habit of life. Meetings were held with the County Council at officer level to determine the number and location of sites needed. It was decided that no gypsy problem existed in this area although Mr. James of Station Road, Bugle was

granted a licence for an additional 9 pitches to cope with the itinerants within that area.

6. WATER SUPPLIES

266 samples of water were collected by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and of the 193 samples collected from the main supplies only 3 were found to be unsatisfactory - the North and Mid-Cornwall Water Board being notified immediately of any unsatisfactory samples. Of the 77 samples collected from private supplies 33 were found to be unsatisfactory and in each case the cause of contamination was investigated and the necessary steps taken to ensure a wholesome supply of water - in the meantime the consumers were advised to boil all water before using it for drinking and domestic purposes.

7. OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

General inspections continued during the year and Table 4 on page 26 sets out details of the number of premises registered up to the end of 1970, together with the number of persons employed in each particular case.

As there is no legal requirement for prior approval of office development to meet the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 there seems to be insufficient appreciation by architects, designers and ventilating engineers of the fact that when occupied the office must comply with the requirements of the Act. Plans now submitted for building regulation approval are subject to scrutiny by your Public Health Inspectors and any items requiring attention to comply with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act are brought to the notice of the person concerned. This obviates the necessity of having to alter any premises after the building works have otherwise been completed.

Six accidents, notified on form OSR 2 were investigated but no formal action was necessary.

8. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

During the year 354 properties were inspected and 293 were found to be infested and the necessary treatments carried out. Further details are included in Table 5 on page 27.

The public sewers were test-baited and treated twice during the year under review.

Wasps

During the summer months the Council's Rodent Operator is continually on call dealing with wasps nests. These have been reported in all sorts of places but the roof space of domestic houses present a problem which seems to be on the increase. 91 wasps nests were dealt with during the year.

9. SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

One further application was received for registration as a dealer during the year and this brings the total number of registered dealers in the area to 11.

10. RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT 1964.

5 applications for licences were received during the year and in each case the inspection reports were satisfactory and the licences granted.

11. NOISE

The powers which local authorities can exercise to control noise are those contained in the Public Health Act 1936 as amended by the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Complaints of noise are on the increase and the Public Health Inspectors have, by the very nature of the complaint, to spend many hours often late at night or even as on one occasion all night listening and observing noise levels.

The most common causes for complaint were loud music late at night, pop groups practicing, dogs barking and machinery starting too early in the morning.

12. HOUSING

Wherever reasonably possible owners of older houses were given the encouragement and opportunity to improve and repair their property. It is now Government policy to save the stock of existing houses and any which previously would have come under the category of 'slum clearance property' are now being made fit for human habitation with the aid of improvement grants.

Details of action taken in respect of individual houses are set out in Table 6 on page 28 while details of action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Acts are set out in Table 7 on page 29 .

(a) Slum Clearance

During the year 13 Closing Orders were made and 3 'Undertakings' not to re-let were accepted by the Council, while 14 houses on the slum clearance programme were demolished.

(b) Re-housing

During the year 26 persons comprising 9 families living in unfit houses were re-housed by the Council.

Details of house construction in the area during 1970 were as follows:

12 Dwellings were completed by the Council with 24 under construction at Molinnis, Bugle; Moorland Road, St.Austell and Langurtho Road, Fowey at the 31.12.70.

175 Dwellings were completed by private enterprise with 167 under construction at 31.12.70.

(c) Improvement Grants

The Council's policy of offering improvement grants continued during the year although at the end of 1970 it was stated that 25% of Housing Authorities in England and Wales were still not offering discretionary grants for house improvements. In April 1970 the Minister announced that the Government were promoting a campaign publicising grants which were available under the Housing Act, 1969 for house improvement and repairs and this was continued until the end of the year. The number of applications received for Discretionary Grants i.e., 87 were 20 up on the previous year, 76 of these applications being approved. All the 32 applications for Standard Grants received during the year were approved.

Improvements and repairs in respect of 52 Discretionary Grants and 21 Standard Grants were completed during the year and the Council contributed £15,597 and £2,836 respectively towards the cost of the work involved.

(d) Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

(e) Qualification Certificates

The response to the Governments' policy of encouraging landlords to apply for 'Qualification' certificates under the Housing Act, 1969, and so increasing the rents of privately rented dwellings has been disappointing probably due to the phasing of the new rent increases.

4 applications for provisional qualification certificates were made and 2 were granted while 10 applications for qualification certificates were received during the year.

(f) Overcrowding

10 cases of overcrowding were investigated during the year and the necessary action taken in each case.

12. CONCLUSION

Once again I must record my thanks which are owed to the Members of the Council for their courtesy and kindness during the year.

Finally it is my continuing pleasure to accord my sincere and grateful thanks to all the members of the Public Health Department for their loyal and diligent work over the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

L.H.STURTRIDGE

Chief Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Truro Road,
St. Austell.

TABLE 1
SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

<u>VISITS</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Housing</u>	
<u>Public Health Acts</u>	
Houses inspected	141
Miscellaneous public health	755
<u>Housing Acts</u>	
Houses inspected	528
Improvement Grants	521
Overcrowding	13
Rent Acts	53
Miscellaneous housing visits	110
<u>Vernin</u>	
Filthy and verminous premises	5
Rats and Mice	19
<u>General</u>	
Atmospheric pollution	60
Caravan and camping sites	285
Drainage	875
Factories - power	13
Factories - non-power	2
Factories - outworkers	13
Factories - building sites	3
Litter Act	13
Noise abatement	121
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	262
Launderettes	1
Pet Animals Act	5
Public Conveniences	10
Refuse collection and disposal	96
Riding Establishments	5
River Pollution	11
Scrap Metal Dealers	6
Shops Act, 1950	9
Slaughter of Animals Act	3
Stables and piggeries	2
Swimming Pools	3
Water Supply	24
Workplaces	1
Land Charges Register	43

<u>Food inspection</u>	<u>1970</u>
Meat inspection (not at slaughterhouses)	6
Meat inspection (at slaughterhouses)	1,076
Other foods	63
Bakeries	9
Butchers	17
Clubs	4
Cooked meat shops	15
Confectioners	14
Fish shops	11
Fish shops - fried	20
Greengrocers and fruiterers	26
Grocers	59
Hotels and boarding houses	25
Ice cream manufacturers	13
Ice cream retailers	33
Licensed premises	12
Market stalls	3
Miscellaneous food visits	40
Milk distributors	28
Mobile shops	17
Poultry shops	2
Preserved food premises	17
Restaurants	65
Slaughterhouses	30
Wholesalers	30
Snack Bars	13
<u>Samplings</u>	
Ice-cream	7
Specimens	4
Water	253
<u>Other Visits</u>	
Infectious diseases	10
Insect pests	18
Merchandise Marks Act	1
Petroleum	79
Housing advances	119
Civic Amenities Act	1
	<hr/>
	6,165
	<hr/>

TABLE 2
MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1929	405	200	5332	6325
Number inspected	1929	405	200	5332	6325
All diseases except T.B. & Cysticercus					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	4	22	22	69	15
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	850	250	2	374	1089
% of number affected with diseases other than T.B. and Cysticercus	44.3	67.2	12.0	8.3	17.5
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	57
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
<u>Cysticercus only</u>					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	19	2	0	0	0
% of number inspected affected with cysticercus	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross weight of meat condemned in lbs.	11686	11624	827	4397	6437

TABLE 3

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

	Number of food premises		Number of food premises
Bakeries	14	Hospital kitchens	3
Butchers	37	Hotels & boarding houses	30
Canteens	5	Ice-cream manufacturers	12
Clubs	34	Ice-cream retailers	190
Confectioners, sweets etc.	32	Public Houses	36
Wet fish shops	6	Preserved food premises	47
Fried fish shops	11	Restaurants	60
Greengrocers & fruiterers	10	School kitchens	19
Grocers	125	Wholesalers	8
		Cinemas	4

TABLE 4

Class of premises	Registration of premises up to 31.12.1970	
	Premises registered	Persons employed
Offices	136	1,426
Retail shops	289	1,177
Wholesale shops and warehouses	25	184
Catering premises and canteens	55	291
Fuel storage depots.	3	13
Totals	508	3,091

TABLE 5
RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agriculture
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Non-Agricultural Dwelling houses (inc. Cl. houses)	(3) All other including business premises	(4) Totals of 1, 2 and 3	
A. No. of properties inspected as a result of:-					
1. Notification	19	226	80	325	12
2. Survey under the Act	4	5	8	17	0
3. Otherwise	0	0	0	0	0
B. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	117	845	395	1357	55
C. No. of properties inspected (Section A.) which were found to be infested by					
1. Rats (Major	0	11	9	20	0
Minor	21	169	49	239	12
2. Mice (Major	0	0	0	0	0
Minor	2	11	17	30	0
D. No. of infested properties (in Sec. C) treated by L.A.	22	190	75	281	12
E. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	114	730	315	1159	55
F. No. of Notices served under Section 4.					
a) Treatment	0	0	0	0	0
B) Structural work	0	0	0	0	0
G. No. of block treatments	0	1	0	1	0

TABLE 6

HOUSING

1.	<u>Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year</u>	
a)	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	126
b)	Number of visits made for the purpose	543
2.	<u>Houses demolished</u>	
a)	In clearance areas	-
b)	Not in clearance areas	14
3.	<u>Unfit houses closed</u>	
a)	Under section 16 (4), 17 (1), 35 (1), Housing Act 1957 and section 26 of the Housing Act 1961.	15
b)	Under section 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act 1957.	0
c)	Under section 13 of Housing Act, 1957.	1
4.	<u>Persons displaced</u>	
a)	From houses in clearance areas	0
b)	From houses not in clearance areas	3
c)	From houses to be closed	18
d)	From parts of buildings to be closed	0
5.	<u>Families displaced</u>	
a)	From houses in clearance areas	0
b)	From houses not in clearance areas	3
c)	From houses to be closed	6
d)	From parts of buildings to be closed	0
6.	<u>Unfit houses made fit</u>	
a)	After informal action by local authority (by owner)	1
b)	After formal notice under section 9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	
	(i) by owner	2
	(ii) by local authority	0
c)	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	0
d)	Previously subject to Demolition Order which has been revoked	1
e)	Previously subject to Closing Order which has been determined	2
7.	<u>Houses in which defects were remedied after</u>	
a)	formal notice under Public Health Acts	0
b)	informal action by Local Authority	53

HOUSING ACT 1969

Return of Certificates Issued

IMPROVEMENT CASES

No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (2).	4
No. of certificates of provision approval.	2
No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 46 (3).	-

STANDARD AMENITIES ALREADY PROVIDED

No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (1).	10
No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 45 (2) in respect of :-	
(i) dwellings with rateable value £60 or more	-
(ii) dwellings with rateable value £40 to less than £60	1
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £40	-

EXEMPTION FOR LOW INCOME TENANTS FROM SECTION 54.

No. of certificates issued under Section 55.	-
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TABLE 7

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 and 1961.

INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICE

The following table shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous and injurious to health:-

<u>Notices</u>	<u>No. served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>	<u>Work done by the Council in default</u>
Informal	86	87	0
Statutory	0	0	0

TABLE 8
FACTORIES ACT 1961

INSPECTIONS

	No. in Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	144	14	1	0
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	14	2	0	0
	159	18	1	0

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	1	1	0	1	0
b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0	0
c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0	0	0

PART 8 OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in the August list	No. of cases of default in sending in list to Council	No. of Prosecutions	No. of instances of work in unwhol-some places	No. of Notices served	No. of Prosecutions
<u>Wearing Apparel</u>						
A. Making of etc.	9	0	0	0	0	0
B. Cleaning & Washing of	0	0	0	0	0	0

